

THEY DINE TO GLORIFY ODELL.

QUIGG AND LAUTERBACH HAIL HIM AS STILL THE BOSS.

He Himself Finds the Armstrong Report Admirable, Sympathizes With the Downrod—in Hands of Friends Who Don't Want to Be Reformed.

A glorification of O'Dell was all there was to the annual banquet of James E. March's Loyal Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly district. The feast was held last night at Stanley's Forty-second street restaurant, and among those who attended were a large bunch of Republican district leaders of New York city, including Isaac Newman of the Thirty-second, Smith Pine of the Twenty-fourth, Edward H. Healy of the Thirty-fifth, William H. Ten Eyck of the Thirty-fourth, James P. Pagan of the Fourteenth, Joseph Levison of the Fourth, George Van der Bilt of the Fifth, C. B. Page of the Seventeenth, John Gunner of the Twenty-eighth, John P. Windolph of the Eleventh, Charles S. Adler of the Eighth and Joseph Hackett of the Seventh. Besides these at the chief table sat Gov. Odell, Edward Lauterbach and Lemuel Ely Quigg.

The two latter made speeches glorifying Odell's leadership and machine rule generally and predicted that he would continue to lead the forces of the party in the State. Gov. Odell himself made a speech, but his utterances, compared with those of Quigg and Lauterbach, were tame. He said that no matter what happened to him as a leader he would always continue to be a Republican.

More than 350 men sat at the tables in the Roman dining room, and in the gallery above them sat many of the women of the Sixth Assembly district. Just before the dinner was over six pigeons were liberated at the speakers' table around whose necks were tied tags indicating the prizes that would be awarded to the women who caught them. One of them alighted upon the hat of Miss Lillie McNulty, niece of the president of the club. To her was awarded a prize of \$20. Another of the doves was caught by Jennie March, whose prize was a box at any show in New York. The rest of the pigeons flew to the rafters and could not be dislodged or coaxed from their perches. One of them, it was said, bore a tag which entitled its captor to a real red automobile.

It was nearly midnight when Gov. Odell got up to speak. He was warmly received, but with no such enthusiasm accompanying his reception as some of the remarks about his continued leadership by earlier speakers had drawn forth.

"I would be very vain," said Mr. Odell, "if I did not confess that I was deeply moved by your splendid greeting and kind words. I told a previous speaker (Mr. Quigg) that I was still cutting ice, just to show that, even if I had lost my hold politically, I still retained my occupation of keeping other people cool."

"On the eve of a contest that will try our abilities to the utmost and require every vote, we do not need any factions in the Republican party. I have no criticisms to make of anybody within the organization. False friendships only make loyalty the more appreciated. I have come here, not to state a grievance, but to pay a tribute to my friend Jimmy March."

Gov. Odell then said that public clamor at times hides more real grievances than those which complain of. He uttered a few remarks about the wrongs of the poor and those who would destroy the many for the benefit of the few. He even spoke of the insurance investigation and said that the report of the Armstrong committee, "admirable as it was," was still lacking in something, inasmuch as it keeps in power even temporarily those who are now in control of the great insurance companies. He then spoke of the wrongs of reformers who have no faith in their fellow men and said that a party that is not responsive to the calls of the people will fail.

"I believe," said he, "that we cannot let go of the organization which has done so much for us. I have a daughter at home who is waiting for my political head to be cut off, so that I may be able to take her another delightful trip to sunny Italy. I read in the newspapers day by day that this man and that man have been elected to be the head of the party in this State and that a sort of wet blanket comes over my desires for this delightful Italian trip."

"Nevertheless, I am ready either at the head of the party or fighting in the ranks, to do what I can. Our party is not big enough for factions. We haven't sufficient room for two Republican parties in this State, and I would be the last man to fire a brand that would divide the party. I am always going to be a Republican, for I was brought up on the principles of that party."

Edward Lauterbach devoted nearly half an hour to lauding machine tactics and Odell rule.

"I wish to let you know," he said, "how greatly I admire Jimmy March for what he had to say when other lips were dumb. He said we should recognize our leader, and that the leader who has been brought forward should not be condemned unjustly. He said we should not condemn the man to whom we would point as the best Governor New York has ever had within our memory."

"Hooray for Odell!" shouted a man at the center table, and there was some whistling and cheering.

"He had courage," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "even in those days when it had become the fashion to condemn public men unjustly and unfairly. We are all proud of the record of his investigation and we pause to admire most the man who, on his return from Europe, when the matter of holding this investigation was in the balance, declared emphatically that it must be held. And who was this man? It was Benjamin B. Odell, Jr."

My Quigg was something of a surprise to his auditors. Mr. Quigg had led the fight on the floor of the county committee when that body was reorganized and Herbert Parsons, an out and out anti-Odell man, was elected president. Mr. Quigg was inclined to be facetious when he began his speech.

"I have been out of politics so long," said he, "that the matters referred to here are somewhat strange to me. I supposed of course that Mr. Odell was the State leader and it had not occurred to me to question that fact. He has been for all the period of his leadership an absolutely successful leader; that is to say, he has not lost a single election, not one. Success is the test of ability. Every campaign has been a successful one for him."

"I have seen it in the newspapers that I and others were aiming to depose him. It is a mistake. I have no desire to depose him from any eminence he may occupy. If there are others who wish to depose him, I have a word of advice I would give them. It is that they be quick about it. They had better not wait or hesitate. They had better do it right away if they can. Their ability to accomplish it depends on who has the most votes. My advice is to be a little careful and find out how the vote is going."

"I counsel these men, if there be such men, to figure very carefully, and while not a prophet, my own figuring is that the party will remain under its present State organization until the State convention meets, and that the Republican party then will need Odell more than he'll need them."

Speaking of the Hearst movement Mr. Quigg said of Little Tim Sullivan, who was present: "My friend, Mr. Sullivan, who fought so successfully against Mr. Hearst in the last municipal campaign, will be right under Mr. Hearst's palm in the next. Mr. Hearst will have the Democratic party with him, and he will be the next nominee of the organization for Governor, for you must remember that he has spent a good deal of time and money in the State of New York."

Turning again to Mr. Odell, he spoke highly of his leadership and said: "We have not always agreed, but I will say with Mr. Lauterbach that in all the history of the Republican party he was the ablest Governor New York has ever had."

The Loyal Republican Club presented to Mr. March a silver coffee set. Mr. March handed up a few compliments to Mr. Odell.

HADLEY UPHOLD IN OIL CASE.

Move to Be Made Here to Compel Rogers to Answer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 26.—Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney-General of the State, who is in Kansas City, received a telegram from Jefferson City this afternoon announcing that the Supreme Court had denied the application of Republic Oil officials to set aside the motion granted by the Supreme Court on September 23 last to compel the officials to answer questions before a commission in the Standard Oil case.

Mr. Hadley applied for the order last August. Ten days after it was granted the Republic Oil officials applied for an order to set it aside. This question has been pending since that time.

At the recent inquiry in New York, H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company refused to answer questions put by the commission, and the case was taken before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court. Without deciding the point whether a stockholder could be compelled to testify, Justice Gildersleeve ruled that the court of original jurisdiction should first pass on the question. Mr. Hadley then returned to Missouri to wait a decision by its Supreme Court.

"I have not learned yet the extent of this decision," said Mr. Hadley this afternoon. "But if the Supreme Court has decided not to modify its original order the decision will be of great importance, as it will deny the right of a corporation to claim constitutional privileges. The officers of the Republic Oil Company in their application that the motion be set aside contended that such a motion was unconstitutional inasmuch as it would compel them to incriminate their company. The same question is pending in two suits now in the Supreme Court, in one of which the tobacco trust is involved."

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Virginia Gets Permission to Sue West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day granted permission to the State of Virginia to file a suit against the State of West Virginia, with the object of compelling the latter to assume its share of the indebtedness of Virginia before the creation of West Virginia.

Permission was also given to the State of Washington to file a suit against the State of Oregon for the determination of the boundary between the two Commonwealths within the Columbia River.

In the suit brought by the State of Oregon to prevent the Government allotting in the Klamath Indian Reservation the court ordered arguments heard on April 2 on the demurrer filed by the Government.

The suit of New Jersey against Delaware, which has been pending for nearly thirty years, bobbed up again to-day when George H. Bates, counsel for Delaware, and Attorney-General March of New Jersey presented a petition to suspend further proceedings until a compact enacted by the Legislatures of both States providing for joint fishing and legal rights in the disputed waters can be approved by Congress. The actual determination of the boundary line is to be left to a joint commission of three from each Commonwealth. The Court took the papers under advisement, after which Justice Fuller had to be protested against further delay.

THE LONGWORTH AT SANTIAGO.

Attend a Reception in Their Honor at the City Hall.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived at Santiago this evening and were met by the Common Council, who gave them a reception at the City Hall. They will leave to-morrow to visit Daiquiri.

The Governor of Santiago telegraphs that there is no news of any disturbance in that province.

The gang that attacked the station of the railroads at Guanabacoa yesterday morning is said to consist of twenty-seven negroes and two whites. They abandoned fourteen horses soon after the troops started in pursuit of them. The attack is largely regarded as part of a political plan to stir up effect prematurely. The *Diario* accuses the Liberals as being responsible and advises extreme measures against the ring-leaders.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Adv.

CABLE CAUGHT SON FOR HER.

PIANIST HOFMANN'S WIFE OVERHAULS THE FATHER.

She's the Daughter of Ex-Minister Eustis and First Husband Eustis Had Carried Off the Boy From Venice—Met Here at the Pier by a Wife of Habes Corpus.

A 3,500 mile chase after a six-year-old boy ended on Saturday when George Peabody Eustis walked down the gangplank from the Campania. He had the boy in his hand and Deputy Sheriff Terry was waiting for him with a habes corpus that required the immediate surrender of the child to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the boy's mother is steaming across the Atlantic to get here by next Saturday, when the court will determine in whose custody the child ought to be.

The lad, George Peabody Eustis, is the son of George Peabody Eustis and Marie Eustis Hofmann, as she is now known, being the wife of Josef Hofmann, the pianist. Mrs. Hofmann, whose first husband was her cousin, is a daughter of James Eustis, the former Ambassador to France. The boy was born in 1900, and shortly thereafter Mrs. Eustis began a suit for divorce in Rockland county. The case was tried before a referee, and on May 15, 1901, Mrs. Eustis got a decree, with the custody of the child.

After her marriage to Hofmann she took up her residence in Prussia with him and the child went with them wherever Hofmann's musical engagements led him. In December last they were in Paris, and while there Mrs. Hofmann received what she calls an appeal from Eustis for a visit from his son. Mr. Eustis had gone to Europe too, and taken a palace in Venice.

Eustis's desire to see his boy was so strongly expressed in his appeal to Mrs. Hofmann that she felt herself inclined to grant it. According to the affidavit of Joseph Larocque, of Choate, Hanford & Larocque, whom she retained by cable and to whom she has told the facts by the same telegraphic method, Mrs. Hofmann exacted from Eustis a solemn promise that he would return the child safe and sound in three weeks.

Mrs. Hofmann had completed arrangements to sail for this country in the latter part of January, and she wished to have the child, who had never been away from her since his birth, accompany her. The three weeks visit would give ample time for the lad's return to her before her departure.

But, she says, when the time was up, Eustis flatly refused to return the child. Nor would he permit her to send for the boy. So she started on her journey, armed with copies of the decree and other papers in her divorce suit. Failing to make any impression on Eustis by a personal appeal, she betook herself to the Italian courts, and on her representation of the facts and the production of her divorce decree, she got, she says, an order, signed by a Venetian judge, directing Eustis to deliver the boy to her. She could get this order obeyed, however, Mrs. Hofmann says, Eustis had perfected plans which enabled him to smuggle the boy out of the Italian jurisdiction. She followed the trail as well as she could, but found herself balked at Liverpool. An investigation of the Cunard company's sailing list convinced her that a few days before her arrival Eustis had taken passage for himself and the boy on the Campania. There Mrs. Hofmann began her cable campaign to get her son back.

On the strength of the statements cable by Mrs. Hofmann, Lawyer Larocque obtained from Supreme Court Justice Blanchard a writ requiring that Eustis produce the boy in court forthwith. The writ was given to Deputy Sheriff Terry, who hustled down to the Cunard dock. Mr. Larocque was there too, and when Eustis walked off the ship with the boy by the hand he found that his former wife had forestalled him.

Eustis got a little delay while he communicated with his counsel, Nicolai, Anable & Lindsay, and Cornelius Sullivan of the firm appeared for him. Then the whole party went up to the Court House and had a hearing before Justice Blanchard in chambers. A discussion arose as to who should have the custody of the child pending the arrival here of Mrs. Hofmann, and Justice Blanchard settled the matter by naming Mr. Larocque, who has young sons of his own. This was agreeable to Mrs. Eustis, and the case was then adjourned until next Saturday, when Mrs. Hofmann is expected.

In his affidavit Mr. Larocque sets forth that Mrs. Hofmann believes her former husband to be a dissipated and profligate person, whose habits unfit him to have the custody of a little child. She adds that she "believes the subjecting of the child to the influences that surround the defendant cannot fail to have an extremely bad effect upon the boy's moral development."

HARRIMAN'S TACOMA TERMINAL.

His Agents Buy Eight Blocks in the Heart of the City's Business District.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 26.—On Saturday and to-day agents of the Harriman system have bought the greater part of eight blocks in the heart of Tacoma's business district. The cost will exceed \$2,000,000. The property lies along Pacific avenue from Thirteenth to Seventeenth streets. It is reached directly down Jefferson avenue, where the same interest's recently purchased nine blocks covered with factories, stores and lodging houses.

These purchases will give the Harriman system an entrance to the waterfront of Tacoma's business district, and six blocks further uptown than the present Hill terminals. One double block now being acquired is covered with terminals of the Tacoma street railways and Tacoma-Seattle interurban railway. The Canadian Pacific is believed to have acquired a large block of property. This fact gives rise to a report that the Harriman system and Canadian Pacific will, together, complete an entirely new system for the waterfront of Tacoma, including Vancouver, B. C., Tacoma, Portland and Spokane.

Andrew H. Green Memorial Association. Supreme Court Justice Blanchard approved yesterday the certificate of incorporation of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, the object of which is to raise a voluntary fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Andrew H. Green. Among the twenty-eight directors named in the certificate are Mayor McClellan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander H. Orr, Edward M. Groat and Walter S. Logan.

DEWEY'S COMMUNION WINES. Comply with the Pure Food Laws. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

FRANCE WILL YIELD NO MORE.

Tells Germany That Conference Must Now Decide the Moroccan Question.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ALGERIA, Feb. 26.—M. Revoll, representative of France in the Moroccan conference, to-day handed a note to Herr von Radowicz, the German representative, expressing the opinion that the Moroccan question should be discussed before the conference. This is in accordance with the declaration of the French Foreign Office on February 22, that France would avoid any future tête-à-tête with Germany and leave the full conference to deal with the questions of the policing of Morocco and the organization of a State bank.

The text of the note is not issued, but it is known to express briefly and courteously the view that France's proposals, which Germany has rejected, in no wise violate the principle of equality in economic matters. It expresses the opinion that the conference ought now to be discussed by the conference without further pourparlers between the delegates.

No further suggestions are made, which is generally interpreted as meaning that France has gone as far in the direction of making concessions as she means to go. The incident has revived expectations that the conference will end abruptly, although it is recognized that the efforts of neutral powers to prevent an abortive outcome may yet be renewed.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Algerian correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that France, before sending her last word to Germany, consulted England, who advised her to bring matters to a conclusion one way or another as quickly as possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The conference at Algiers to-day ended the discussion of the international Moroccan bank question, according to advices received at the State Department from Mr. White, the head of the American mission at the conference. Mr. White said that the discussion between the French and German envoys was proceeding in a very conciliatory spirit.

Germany, as the matter is understood here, desires that the bank be controlled by an international arrangement wherein each Government signatory shall have equal controlling right. France makes the claim, based upon her preponderant interests in Morocco, that she should have more to do with the running of the finances of Morocco than any other country. To this Germany will not agree. Officers here still have hopes of an amicable adjustment of the various questions.

Hamburg-American Humor Denied.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAMBURG, Feb. 26.—The officers of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company deny a report that the company intends to make Liverpool a port of call for its steamer ships.

KAISER'S SON WEDS TO-DAY.

Prince Eitel's Fiance, Duchess Sophie, Welcomed to Berlin.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The town is on foot over the marriage of Prince Eitel Frederick, the second son of the Emperor, and the Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, which will take place to-morrow. The city began at 2 o'clock to-day with her reception at the Letter railway station by the civil and military guardians of the city. She was conducted to the castle of Bellevue, where were assembled the Kaiser, the Kaiserin and the Crown Prince. The formal procession to the city commenced at 5 o'clock. The Duchess Sophie, a tall, slender, and graceful woman, was dressed in a light blue gown, and was accompanied by her father, the Duke of Oldenburg, and her mother, the Duchess of Oldenburg. The carriage was drawn by eight horses, the carriage being of glass and gold.

A deputation of maidens met her at the Brandenburg Gate, where the Burgomaster welcomed her. On her arrival at the castle she was received at the gate by Prince Eitel and his brother, the Crown Prince, who led her to the Swiss Chamber, where the Kaiser took charge of her. He brought her to the Kaiser's Chamber, where the Kaiserin and the Crown Prince received her. When the legal formalities connected with the signing of the marriage contract were completed the company separated, to reassemble at 7 o'clock for the state dinner held in honor of the nuptials.

It is learned that two of the most striking presents received by the Kaiser on the occasion of his silver wedding are a pair of malachite vases, eighteenth century, high, from the Car and a hand painted vase from Wilhelmmina, Queen of the Netherlands.

PAYING OSCAR WILDE'S DEBTS.

Administrator Enabled to Do So by New Demand for the Author's Works.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 26.—The administrator of the estate of Oscar Wilde, who died an undischarged bankrupt, announces that he increased demand since his death for his writings, has enabled him to pay the English creditors in full, notwithstanding that most of the author's works were pirated by English and American publishers. He hopes to pay the French creditors in full out of the profits of Methuen's forthcoming uniform edition of his works.

KITCHENER ACCEPTS DEFEAT.

Says He Is Satisfied With Mr. Morley's Decision in the Indian Controversy.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.—Both Lord Minto, the Viceroy, and Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the army in India, to-day expressed complete satisfaction with the decision rendered on Saturday by Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India, upholding the supremacy of the civil government in India, and virtually endorsing the stand taken by Lord Curzon in his controversy with Lord Kitchener.

Franklin Statue for Paris.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVRE, Feb. 26.—The statue of Benjamin Franklin, the gift of John H. Harjes, the American banker, to the municipality of Paris, arrived here from America to-day. The statue will be erected at the end of the Rue du Franklin, a street in the suburb of Putey, where Franklin once lived. The street was recently renamed in his honor.

Queen Alexandra Leaves Copenhagen.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—Queen Alexandra of England, who came to Copenhagen February 25 to attend the funeral of her father, King Christian, left for London to-day.

Russian Assembly to Meet in May.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—A ukase was issued to-day fixing the assembling of the National Assembly for May 10.

ROOSEVELT HEADS OFF STRIKE.

WRITES TO MITCHELL, AND SOFT COAL MEN WILL WAIT.

Urges Both Sides to Make a Further Effort to Reach an Agreement, and Another Conference Has Been Agreed Upon—Anthracite Situation Still Unsettled.

President Roosevelt has taken a hand in the threatened coal strike in the bituminous field, and yesterday John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, received this letter:

"WHITE HOUSE, Feb. 24.
"Sir—I note with very great concern the failure in your late convention on the joint interstate agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint trade agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions. A strike such as is threatened on April 1 is a menace to the peace, business and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make a further effort to avert such a calamity. You and Mr. Robbins are joint chairmen of the Trade Agreement Committee of the National Civic Federation, and it seems to me that this imposes an additional duty on you both and gives an additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort. Very respectfully,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A letter similarly worded was received by Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The president's efforts resulted in renewed talk of peace and an agreement to hold another convention.

This letter was read by Mitchell to the reporters in the evening after conferences lasting all day between Mitchell and other officers of the soft coal miners and the representatives of the bituminous operators.

Mitchell, after reading the letter said: "There will be a joint national convention in consequence of this letter."

Mitchell was asked if this meant peace only in the soft coal districts in case Mr. Roosevelt's letter had its desired effect. He said he preferred not to talk about that at present.

"That all I have to say on the subject," he said, "I shall probably remain here until the end of the week."

It did not look like a settlement in the forenoon when the conference met at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mitchell had summoned the following officers of the miners to meet the soft coal operators in the Waldorf-Astoria and consider the proposition of the latter to restore the scale of 1905, which is an increase of 6.5 cents above the present wage scale: National Secretary-Treasurer William B. Wilson, Wallington O'Connor, president of district No. 11, who is also chairman of the bituminous miners' national scale committee; W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer and Herman Terry, president of district No. 12; W. H. Haskins, president of district No. 6 and a number of the representatives from the southwestern districts.

The committee met Mr. Robbins, C. Perry, president of the Southwestern Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, which takes in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas, and B. F. Bush representing the Gould railroad interests and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Mr. Robbins said he could see no prospect then of averting a strike on April 1. The meeting of the operators has been held," he said, "and I as chairman would be the man to call one. Even in case such a proposition was made as to accept the 1903-1904 scale, Mr. Mitchell would have to refer it to the miners' convention. Because the miners are willing to accept the 1903-1904 scale that is no indication that the soft coal operators are willing to yield."

How far the discussion over the letter sent by President Roosevelt affected the conference referred to by Mitchell, however, is to be between the bituminous operators and it is considered a foregone conclusion that some settlement will be reached in the soft coal field.

As far as could be learned from Mitchell, the anthracite situation was still in the air. It was said at the office of the anthracite coal president, that no communication had been received from Mitchell or his committee.

HOUSE AFIRE AT DINNER TIME.

Evening Dress, With Some Exceptions, at Dr. Shiele's Impromptu Reception.

While Dr. George Franklin Shiele, formerly professor of surgery in the University of California, and Mrs. Shiele were dining last night on the first floor of their residence, 39 West Thirty-fifth street, and Mrs. Shiele's fifteen-year-old daughter, Miss Elizabeth Deming, was taking a bath in the third floor fire was breaking rapidly through the top floor. Dr. and Mrs. Shiele sipped their coffee in ignorance of it. Miss Deming, hearing a noise as of something falling from the fourth floor, put on a bath robe and went out into the hall.

She found that the things falling from above were cinders and blazing pieces of the roof. Before giving an alarm she ran to her mother's room on the same floor and grabbed an armful of silver mounted toilet articles. Then she went downstairs and said that the house was afire.

While Dr. Shiele went out to send in an alarm Mrs. Shiele tried to reach the third floor, but couldn't. In her room were a pearl necklace, two gold watches and several rings which her daughter had not collected. Mrs. Shiele secured, however, many articles of value from rooms on the second floor.

When the firemen came there was an outpouring of men and women from the Hotel Gregorian across the street, the Collingwood and the Cafeteria and from the Garlick Theatre. Dr. Shiele went into the house with the firemen, and as long as they remained he walked back and forth from firemen, sidewalk bearing trays of glasses and cigars.

The house was owned by Dr. W. T. Bull. Dr. and Mrs. Bull managed to get through the fire. The fire started in the kitchen, which was slightly burned by falling cinders. A policeman persuaded her that it would be safer outside the lines.

The firemen thought the fire started from a defective party flue leading to the chimney of 39 and 41. Everything in the two upper floors was destroyed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Returns to Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her younger children, Ethel, Kermit and Quentin, who have been on a cruise down the Potomac on the Sylph for several days, returned to the White House this morning, much refreshed by their little trip. The children have returned to their various schools.

After all, Ulster's the Scotch that made the lightbulb famous.—Adv.

GERMANY'S NEED OF OUR HELP.

Alleged Statements by Von Bulow in Pleading for Tariff Agreement.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 26.—A Lutheran church newspaper professes to reveal what Chancellor von Bulow said to the Reichstag leaders when he invited them to his residence to persuade them to pass the provisional commercial agreement with the United States. The Chancellor is reported to have said in effect:

"We should be morally and economically right in beginning a tariff war with the United States, and in allowing our general tariff to come into force. We need, however, not only American cotton, but American support, or at least America's benevolent neutrality, in the world theatre. We wish to avoid splendid isolation, and to have the republic as a rearguard whenever England and France make a joint assault on us. Hence the interchange of professors, hence the amiability of the Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia, and hence also the compliance with the wish of the Government at Washington that the provisional arrangement be extended for a year, instead of concluding a commercial treaty."

The *Cologne Volkszeitung*, which reproduces the foregoing, criticizes the absurdity of some of the suggestions, remarking that not even any German-American newspaper ever supposed the United States would side with Germany against Great Britain.

30 CARS IN TROLLEY FUNERAL.

Costs Parishioners Only Five Cents Each to Honor Dead Priest's Memory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A street car as a hearse and twenty other street cars formed the funeral cortege of the Rev. Martin Van de Laar, priest of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of South Chicago, this afternoon.

Nearly 2,000 parishioners paid 5 cents each to ride on the trolley conveyances to give final honors by their presence to the funeral of the priest, who had been fulfilling his last expressed wish, as set forth in the will, that the obsequies over his body should be as simple as possible and should reduce expense on the part of the mourners to as small an amount as conditions would allow.

The result was the first funeral of its kind in Chicago, as Father Van de Laar hoped, a vivid protest against the custom of spending large sums for the last rites for the dead.

THREE CENT FARE IN CLEVELAND.

Line to Be Built at Once—Mayor Johnson Says New Rate Will Soon Prevail.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Following a favorable decision from the Circuit Court to-day, President M. A. Tanning of the Forest City Street Railway Company announced to-night that a three cent fare line would be constructed on Denison avenue at once.

The Circuit Court dismissed the injunction obtained by William M. Reynolds, preventing the construction of the road. Mayor Johnson predicts that Cleveland will have three cent car lines in operation within six months.

UPHOLDS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Texas Supreme Court Decides Against Railway-Express Co. Contracts.